

SORA FLOORING ENGINEERED FLOORS

Engineered hardwood flooring can be installed over most properly prepared sub-floors and are engineered to be dimensionally stable, making them suitable for installation on all grade levels where excessive moisture conditions do not exist. We continuously make technological advancements that improve product performance or installation techniques and methods.

CAUTION: WOOD DUST

Cutting, sanding or machining wood products produces wood dust. While wood products are not hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the State of California have classified wood dust as a human carcinogen.

Precautionary measures: Airborne wood dust can cause respiratory, skin and eye irritation. Power tools should be equipped with a dust collector. Use an appropriate NIOSH–designated dust mask. Avoid dust contact with skin and eyes.

First aid measures In case of irritations: In case of irritation, flush eyes with water. If needed seek medical attention. If dermatitis occurs, seek medical attention. To request Safety Data Sheets, call 888–387–9881, option 3 or email Mohawk_Tech@mohawkind.com

WARNING: Drilling, sawing, sanding or machining wood products can expose you to wood dust, a substance known to the state of California to cause cancer. Avoid inhaling wood dust or use a dust mask or other safeguards for personal protection. For more information, visit: www.P65Warnings.co.gov/wood

WARNING! DO NOT MECHANICALLY CHIP OR PULVERIZE EXISTING RESILIENT FLOORING, BACKING, LINING FELT, ASPHALTIC "CUTBACK" ADHESIVES OR OTHER ADHESIVES.

Previously installed resilient floor covering products and the asphaltic or cutback adhesives used to install them may contain either **asbestos fibers** and/or **crystalline silica**. (The products in this carton **DO NOT contain asbestos or crystalline silica**). Avoid creating dust. Inhalation of asbestos or crystalline dust is a cancer and respiratory tract hazard. Smoking by individuals exposed to asbestos fibers greatly increases the risk of serious bodily harm. Unless absolutely certain that the product is a non-asbestos containing material, you must presume it contains asbestos. Regulations may require that the material be tested to determine asbestos content and may govern the removal and disposal of material. See current edition of the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) publication Recommended Work Practices for Removal of Resilient Floor Coverings for detailed information and instructions on removing all resilient covering structures.

Owner/Installer Responsibility It is the responsibility of the installer/owner to ensure that job site environmental, subfloor and subsurface conditions involved meet or exceed all requirements as outlined in installation instructions prior to installation. Manufacturer declines all responsibility for product performance or installation failure due to subfloor, substrate or environmental deficiencies or jobsite conditions. All wood continually expands and contracts until it reaches moisture equilibrium with the environment in which it's installed. As with all wood flooring, expansion and contraction will be minimized if the interior relative humidity is consistently maintained year round. Humidification and/or dehumidification systems may be necessary to maintain your home environment to prescribed relative humidity conditions.

The owner/installer assumes all responsibility for final inspection of product quality. Examine flooring for color, finish and style PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. If material is unacceptable, contact the seller immediately. Wood is a natural product and contains characteristics such as variations in color, tone and graining. Flooring is manufactured in accordance with industry standards, which allows manufacturing and natural deficiency tolerances up to 5% of the total installation. Installer should work from minimum of three cartons at a time to ensure good color and shade blend. The installer must use reasonable selectivity and hold out or cut off pieces with deficiencies. Do not install undesirable pieces. **Flooring warranties DO NOT cover materials with visible defects once they are installed.** Installation is acceptance of product quality. All work involving water or moisture (plumbing, masonry, painting, plastering) must be completed prior to flooring being delivered. Building envelope must be complete and exterior doors and windows installed. Exterior grading and gutter downspouts should be completed and permanent HVAC systems in operation. Precautions should be taken to protect floors from other trade work. Do not cover floors with plastic, red rosin, felt or wax paper or previously used cardboard. Instead use a breathable material such as clean, dry, plain uncoated cardboard or construction paper. Inks from printed cardboard could damage the hardwood floor. The floor should be thoroughly cleaned before covering to remove grit and debris that would damage the finish. The floor must be completely covered to eliminate uneven ambering from exposure to UV light.

Permanent HVAC should be on and operational for a minimum of 5 days and maintained between 65° and 75°F with a relative humidity of 35% to 55% prior to delivery, during and after installation of the flooring for the life of the product. If HVAC is not possible at time of installation, the environmental conditions must be at or near normal living conditions between 60° and 80°F and at the average yearly relative humidity for the area.

Building interiors are affected by two distinct humidity seasons—heating and non– heating. Care should be taken to maintain humidity levels between 35% and 55% year round.

Heating season, low humidity, dry. All heating methods create dry, low humidity conditions. Humidifiers are recommended to prevent excessive shrinkage or gapping in wood floors due to seasonal periods of low humidity.

Non-heating season and coastal or waterfront areas, high humidity, wet. During the non-heating season or in areas with high humidity year round, proper humidity levels should be maintained through the use of an air conditioner or dehumidifier.

Manufacturer warranties do not cover natural expansion and contraction that results in separation between planks, or damage caused by excessively low or high humidity. Seasonal gapping is not considered a manufacturing defect.

Purchase an additional 5% of flooring to allow for cuts and additional 10% if installing diagonally.

WARRANTY NOTE: Installer should provide owner with one carton end label from installed product along with the pre-installation moisture content readings for warranty purposes. Owner should retain carton end label and copy of invoice with product style name and style number for their records. Owner should retain excess flooring and store in a climate controlled area for future repairs in the event of damaged flooring.

The use of stain, filler or putty for correction is considered a normal practice and a routine part of installation.

BASIC TOOLS NEEDED

Safety glasses	Mineral spirits (odorless)	Utility knife
Wood moisture meter	Thick felt protectors	Low adhesion
Concrete moisture meter	Putty knife	painter's tape
Tapping block	Broom or vacuum	Plastic scraper
Tape measure	Starting row wedges	Terry towels
Jamb saw		Pull bar

Coordinating stain, filler, or putty NIOSH approved dust mask

ACCESSORIES NEEDED

15 lb. felt or rosin paper
Flooring adhesive
Direct glue installation: Use Performance Accessories Adhesives and Sealers or products that meet or exceed manufacturer's adhesive and sealer specifications as specified in Adhesive Selection section below. Refer to container labels for specifics on trowel size, etc.

PRE-INSTALLATION AND JOB SITE CONDITIONS

Do not install wood flooring until appropriate temperature and humidity conditions have been achieved. Flooring should be delivered and stored inside the HVAC controlled portion of the jobsite. Flooring should be stacked with at least a 4" airspace under the cartons. Remove any and all plastic wrap that may have been used to ship the material. Make certain that the room temperature is set to normal living conditions as described above.

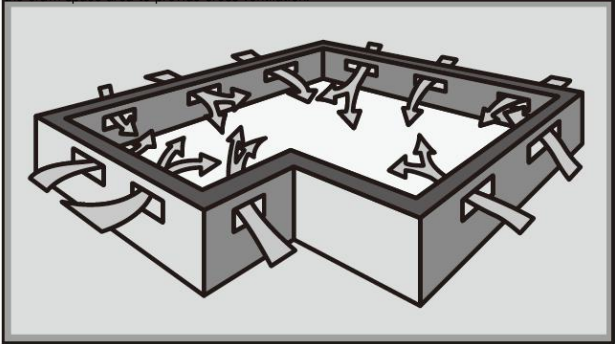
To reduce the risk of moisture related failures, the subfloor and wood flooring must be of similar moisture content. Test the subfloor by taking a minimum of 20 moisture content readings for per 1,000 square feet of subfloor using a pin type moisture meter. Average these readings and include on the data sheet on page 16 of these instructions. Likewise check the wood flooring moisture content and record on the same sheet. These moisture readings are to be left as a permanent record of testing with the homeowner. When both the subfloor and flooring are below 12% moisture content and the flooring is within 4% of the subfloor moisture, the product can be installed. Do not install the floor until these moisture conditions are met.

SUBFLOOR REQUIREMENTS ON, ABOVE OR BELOW GRADE

These recommendations are not intended to supersede federal, state or local building codes, but as with many other interior finish products, may require modifying existing structural components for a successful installation. Hardwood flooring is not a structural component. The product warranty does not protect against loss caused by inadequate subfloors, flooring substructures or improper installation of said substructures. Engineered hardwood floors may be installed over any structurally sound subfloor that is flat, clean and dry on all grade levels. All subfloors should be:

- **Clean:** Subfloor must be clean and free of dirt, curing compounds, drywall mud, wax, paint, oil, sealers, adhesives and other debris. These may be removed mechanically. Do not install glue down floors over chemically cleaned substrates.
- **Flat:** Subfloor must be flat within 3/16" in 10' radius (5 mm in 3 m) and/or 1/8" in 6' radius (3 mm in 2 m). Sand high areas or joints. Fill low areas with a high compressive strength (min. 3,000 psi) Portland based compound.
- **Dry:** Wood floor moisture should be evaluated using the guidance supplied above under the heading Job Site Conditions. Concrete subfloors must be cured for a minimum of 60 days. The moisture content of a concrete subfloor should be tested using an in-situ probe and show <75% RH (ASTM F2170). Test results must be recorded on page 16 of these instructions and left as a permanent record of testing with the homeowner. If moisture levels exceed these limits, DO NOT INSTALL the flooring until appropriate corrections are made.

NOTE: Basements and crawl spaces must be dry. Use of a 6 mil black polyethylene membrane is required to cover 100% of the crawl space earth. Crawl space clearance from ground to underside of joist should be no less than 18", and perimeter vent spacing should be equal to 1.5% of the total square footage of the crawl space area to provide cross ventilation.



NOTE: To increase reliability, appropriate subfloor moisture testing should be performed after the HVAC system has been in operation for a minimum of 5 days. Excess moisture on any flooring substrate, if not identified and corrected prior to installation, will cause floor covering failure. Our Warranties DO NOT cover any problems due to moisture levels that exceed these guidelines.

Structurally sound wood subfloor: Nail or screw any areas that are loose or squeak. Movement of the subfloor can cause noise. Mohawk does not warrant our floors against noise. Wood panels should exhibit an adequate fastening pattern, glued, screwed or nailed as system requires, using an acceptable nailing pattern, typically 6" (15 cm) along bearing edges and 12" (31 cm) along intermediate supports. Flatten edge swell as necessary. Replace any water damaged, swollen or delaminated subflooring or underlayment.

Building codes establish requirements for structural support components of flooring systems which may not provide adequate rigidity and support for proper installation and performance of a hardwood floor. Whenever possible, install flooring perpendicular to the floor joists for maximum stability.

NOTE: When joist spacing exceeds the traditional 16" on center, manufacturer recommends you apply a thin bead of Performance Accessories Tongue & Groove D3 glue to the bottom side of the groove to lock the tongue and groove profile in place. This will reduce the potential for movement of the tongue and groove, which may contribute to squeaking or crackle. When using this method of installation, you may continue to choose to staple or nail down the hardwood depending on your preference. Using a D3 tongue and groove glue with the staple reduces movement as the sub-floor deflects.

WOOD SUBFLOORS

Approved subfloor panels should meet or exceed the following guidelines:

- **Plywood:** Must be minimum CDX grade (exposure 1) and conform to U.S. Voluntary Product Standard PS1 performance standard or Canadian performance standard CAN/CSA 0325–0–92.
- **Oriented:** Strand board (OSB) must conform to U.S. Voluntary Product Standard PS2 or Canadian performance standard CAN/CSA 0325–0–92. The panels must be tongue and groove and installed sealed side down.
- **Particleboard:** Must be a minimum 40-lb. density, stamped underlayment grade and 3/4" (19 mm) thick. (Floating installation only)

Floor joist/truss spacing will determine the minimum acceptable thickness of the subfloor panels. Joist/truss spacing of 16" on center or less for single panel subflooring requires a minimum 5/8" (19/32", 15.1 mm) CDX (exposure 1) 4' x 8' subfloor panels. Joist/truss spacing of greater than 16", up to 19.2" (488 mm) on center, requires a minimum nominal 3/4" (23/32", 18.3 mm) tongue and groove CDX (exposure 1) plywood or OSB 4' x 8' subfloor panels, glued and mechanically fastened. Floor systems with joists/truss spacing greater than 19.2" (488 mm) on center up to a maximum of 24" (610mm) require minimum 7/8" tongue and groove CDX (exposure 1) plywood or OSB 4' x 8' subfloor panels, glued and mechanically fastened. Installation over joist spans greater than 24" on center is not recommended. For installation over joist spans greater than 24" on center, consult NWFA for panel thickness guidance.

Solid Wood Subfloor — Direct Glue or Staple Down Applications

- Minimum 3/4" (19 mm) thick with a maximum width of 6" (15 cm) installed at a 45° angle to the floor joists.
- Group 1 dense softwood (pine, larch, Douglas fir, etc.) No. 2 common, kiln dried with all board ends bearing on joists.
- For direct glue down applications add 3/8" (9.5 mm) approved floor panel underlayment.

Existing Wood Flooring — Direct Glue or Staple Down Applications

- Existing engineered flooring must be well bonded/fastened. When gluing over existing wood flooring, the surface finish must be abraded or removed to allow adequate adhesive bond.
- Existing solid hardwood flooring that exceeds 6" (15 mm) in width must be covered with 3/8" (9.5 mm) approved underlayment and fastened as required.
- **Do not install over solid or engineered flooring attached directly to concrete.**

Wood sub-floors should be well nailed or secured with screws. Nails should be ring shank and screws need to be counter sunk. The wood subfloor must be structurally sound, without loose boards, vinyl or tile. If subfloor panels are a single layer, less than 3/4" thick, add another single cross layer for strength and stability, minimum 3/8".

Underlayment floor panels must be installed sealed side down. When used as a sub-floor, allow 1/8" (3 mm) expansion space between each panel. If spacing is inadequate, cut in with a circular saw. Do not cut an expansion space on tongue and groove panels. When installing parallel to the floor joists, it may be necessary to increase rigidity of the structural subfloor system by installing an additional minimum of 3/8" (9.5 mm) approved underlayment floor panel.

NOTE: Avoid subfloors with excessive vertical movement or deflection. If the subfloor exhibits excessive vertical movement (deflection) before installation of the flooring, it will likely do so after installation of the flooring is complete. Indications of excessive deflection are uneven finish wear, fastener release, squeaking, compromised or damaged locking systems, sectional contours such as bowing or dipping in floors and uneven flooring material. Movement of the subfloor can cause noise. Mohawk does not warrant our floors against noise.

RADIANT HEAT SUBFLOORS

Sakura engineered flooring can be used in combination with many types of in-floor heating. The heating system can be cast in a concrete floor or in a thin layer of filler on the surface of a concrete subfloor. It can also be installed under a wood subfloor or installed on the surface of the subfloor as an electrical matting, provided it meets the floor flatness requirements.

- Follow the instructions from the supplier of the floor heating system.
- Concrete subfloors must be installed and cured with no heat transfer for a minimum of 60 days.
- The heating system must be in operation for at least two weeks before installation.
- Prior to flooring installation, the system should be set to a suitable installation temperature (65° to 72°F).
- Following installation, temperature should be raised 2°F daily until desired temperature is reached.
- The flooring surface temperature, which is the surface of the subfloor or the heat radiating from electric heating mats, should not exceed 85°F (29°C).

- Do not use area rugs on top of engineered flooring installed over radiant heat systems. Area rugs trap heat, creating elevated temperatures capable of damaging engineered flooring.

CONCRETE SUBFLOOR

Lightweight concrete: Engineered wood flooring is not recommended for glue down installation over lightweight concrete subfloors. To test for lightweight or acoustical concrete, scrape a coin or key across the surface of the subfloor. If the surface powders easily or has a dry density of 100 pounds or less per cubic foot, the engineered flooring should not be installed using the glue down method. Product can be installed using floating installation method.

OTHER SUBSTRATES

Existing perimeter glued resilient vinyl and rubber tiles are unacceptable underlayment and must be removed. Terrazzo, vinyl, resilient tile, cork and linoleum or hard surfaces that are dry, structurally sound and level are suitable as a subfloor. As above, the surface must be sound, tight and free of paint, oil, existing adhesives, wax, grease and dirt. Terrazzo and ceramic tile must be scuffed to ensure adhesion.

WARNING: Do not sand existing resilient tile, sheet flooring, backing or felt linings. These products may contain asbestos fibers that are not readily identifiable. Inhalation of asbestos dust can cause asbestosis or other serious bodily harm. Check with local, state and federal laws for handling hazardous material before attempting the removal of these floors.

Direct glue Installation: Make sure the floor covering materials are well bonded to the subfloor or underlayment with full spread adhesive and no more than two layers thick, not to exceed 3/16" (5 mm). With approved wood or wood composite subfloors, if vinyl or tiles are loose, broken or in poor condition, install a 3/8" (9.5 mm) approved subfloor panel directly over the flooring materials. Clean the flooring materials as necessary to remove waxes, sealers or cleaning residues to allow a good adhesive bond. Cork floor sealers and surface treatments must be removed. Always perform a bond test prior to beginning direct glue installation.

BEFORE YOU START

Adhesive Selection

Acceptable subfloor moisture condition requirements will vary dependent upon your selection of adhesive. Adhesive moisture requirements are not interchangeable between adhesives and vary dependent upon the subfloor type and conditions. The subfloor moisture requirement and test for each adhesive is outlined in the following guidelines.

To correct any subfloor conditions concerning moisture, either wait until the sub-floor dries to meet specifications or use an appropriate moisture barrier.

NOTE: DO NOT INSTALL FLOORING IF MOISTURE TESTS RESULTS EXCEED RECOMMENDED LIMITS.

- Plan your layout and determine the direction of the installation in the room. Planks installed parallel to windows accent the hardwood best.
- To achieve a uniform installation appearance, preselect and set aside hardwood planks that blend best with all trims and moldings. Install these planks next to best-blended moldings.
- Remove all wall mounted moldings such as base and quarter round.
- Floor should be installed blending planks from several cartons to ensure good color and shade mixture throughout the installation.
- Be attentive to staggering the ends of the boards at least 6", or longer for wider width products, in adjacent rows.

NOTE: USE OF A RUBBER Mallet TO INSTALL FLOORING IS NOT RECOMMENDED AS STRIKING THE SURFACE WITH A RUBBER Mallet MAY CAUSE IRREPARABLE DAMAGE TO THE PLANK.

APPLICATION

- 1.)Regulate temperature and humidity 72 hours before, during and after installation.
- 2.)Spread adhesive using recommended trowel, ensuring 95% to 100% adhesive contact.

- **Wet lay method:** Press flooring firmly into adhesive immediately after troweling.
- **Walk on method:** Press flooring firmly into adhesive after it has developed its initial grab, typically after 15 to 20 minutes.

- 3.)Remove any adhesive smudges or drops immediately, as adhesive is very difficult to remove once allowed to dry. Clean tools while adhesive is fresh using a urethane adhesive remover or mineral spirits.
- 4.)Avoid light/regular foot traffic for at least 12 hours. Avoid heavy foot traffic for at least 24 hours.

Use clean white terry cloth towels with mineral spirits to clean as you go. It is easy and convenient to use. Adhesive that has cured on the surface of the flooring can be difficult to remove.

GETTING STARTED — DIRECT GLUE

There are two ways to install when using a moisture cured urethane wood flooring adhesive: the wet lay method, laying flooring directly into wet adhesive, and the dry lay method, which allows the adhesive to flash or to tack up.

CAUTION: Whether you choose to install using the dry or wet method, follow all guidelines set by the adhesive manufacturer as well as the flooring manufacturer. Failure to adhere to the guidelines may void your flooring warranties.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR GLUE DOWN INSTALLATIONS

- 5.)Use cement based patch, skim coat leveling products to correct substrate imperfections.
- 6.)Regulate temperature and humidity 72 hours before, during and after installation.
- 7.)Install and secure starter row.
- 8.)Spread adhesive using recommended trowel, ensuring 95% to 100% adhesive contact. Wet lay method: press flooring firmly into adhesive immediately after troweling. After the flooring is place, roll the entire installation with a 75 lb. smooth roller.
- 9.)Inspect the installation and remove any adhesive smudges or drops immediately using mineral spirits. NOTE: Urethane adhesive is very difficult to remove once dry and cured. Make every effort to prevent adhesive from getting on the flooring surface. For best results, keep a urethane adhesive cleaner or mineral spirits nearby to remove any adhesive smudges or drops during installation.
- 10.)Clean tools while adhesive is fresh using a urethane adhesive cleaner or mineral spirits.
- 11.)Avoid light/regular traffic for at least 12 hours. Avoid heavy traffic for at least 24 hours.
- 12.)See adhesive manufacture guidelines for open time on the adhesive container.
- 13.)Proper ventilation within the room must be provided. An electric fan is helpful.

WET LAY METHOD

Step 1: Select a starter wall. It is recommended to start the installation along an exterior wall. It's more likely to be straight and square with the room. Measure out from the wall the width of two planks plus the plank thickness, mark each end of the room and snap your chalk line.

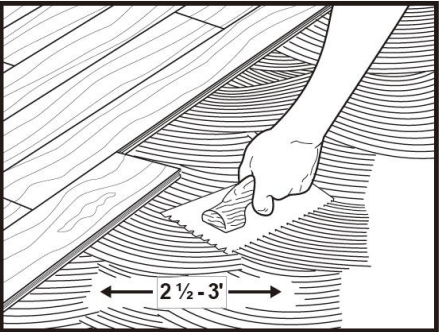
Step 2: Spread adhesive from the chalk line to the starter wall using the recommended trowel size. It is important to use the correct trowel at a 45° angle to get the proper spread of adhesive applied to the subfloor and produce a proper and permanent bond. Improper bonding can cause loose or hollow spots.

Note: Change the trowel every 2,000 to 3,000 square feet, or sooner as needed, due to wear down of the dimples. This ensures the proper spread of adhesive.

Step 3: Install the first row of starter planks with the tongue facing the starter wall and secure into position. Alignment is critical and can be achieved by securing a straight edge along the chalk line (a 2 by 4 works well), or by top nailing the first row with finishing nails (wood subfloor), or adjustable spacers (concrete subfloor). This prevents slippage of the planks that can cause misalignment.

Note: The planks along the wall may have to be scribed and cut to fit in order to maintain a consistent expansion space since most walls are not straight. Try to maintain at least 2" on the scribed plank.

Step 4: Once the starter rows are secure, spread 2–1/2 to 3 feet of adhesive the length of the room. Never lay more adhesive than can be covered in approximately 1 hour. Place tongue into groove of plank or strips and press firmly into adhesive. Never slide planks or strips through adhesive. Use Unlicic tapping block if necessary to fit planks snug together at side and butt ends. Clean any adhesive off the surface before it cures using clean terry cloth towels and mineral spirits.



NOTE: Never work on top of the flooring when installing. If you must work on top of the newly laid flooring, use a kneeling board. Secure your starter rows with a straight edge. Once the remainder of the floor has been installed, go back to the beginning and remove the straight edges and spread adhesive on the remainder of the open subfloor. Remember, planks closest to the wall may have a o be scribed and cut to fit due to irregularities along the wall.

CLEAN UP

Use clean white terry cloth towels to clean as you go along with mineral spirits. It is easy and convenient to use. Adhesive that has cured on the surface of the flooring can be difficult to remove. Measures should be taken to protect floors from other trade work.

Light foot traffic is allowed after 12 hours, but wait 24 hours after installation to remove the low adhesion delicate surface painters tape. Once the tape is removed, clean any adhesive residue left from the tape using mineral spirits on a clean white terry towel.

FINAL TOUCHES

Trim excess underlayment (floating installation only) and install or re-install any transition pieces, reducer strips, T-moldings, thresholds, bases and/or quarter round moldings. Trims and moldings should be nailed into the wall or subfloor, not the floor. Install the proper trim molding at the doorways to achieve the transition and along the walls to cover the edges of any gaps along the wall due to irregularity.

Complete the job by using the wood filler that coordinates with the installed engineered flooring for minor corrections or areas where brad nails were used in the trim or the flooring. Clean the finished floor with Mohawk Hardwood and Laminate Cleaner.

To prevent surface damage, avoid rolling heavy furniture and appliances on the floor. Use plywood or appliance lifts if necessary. Use protective castors/castor cups or felt pads on the legs of furniture to prevent damage to the flooring.

IMPORTANT: If the floor is to be covered, the floor should be thoroughly cleaned prior to covering to prevent grit damage to the finish. Do not cover with plastic, red rosin, felt or wax paper or previously used cardboard. Inks from printed cardboard could damage the hardwood floor. Instead use a breathable material such as clean, dry, plain uncoated cardboard or Kraft paper. A common reinforced builder's paper is a good choice. Any covering should be taped with a low-adhesion tape to base or shoe moldings. Avoid taping to finished flooring. When taping paper or sheets together, tape them to each other, not to the floor. The floor must be completely covered to eliminate uneven ambering from exposure to UV light.

STAPLE DOWN INSTRUCTIONS

Thickness	Fastener Gauge	Side Spacing	End Spacing
3/8"	20 not less than 1"	4"-6"	1"
1/2"	18 not less than 1-1/2" in length	4"-6"	1"
9/16"	18 not less than 1-1/2" in length	4"-6"	1"
3/4	15.5 g staple or 16 or 18 g cleat	4"-6"	1"

Tongue and groove Enhanced Engineered Core hardwood floors may be installed over wood subfloors with the exception of Parquet or Masonite. When installing engineered wood planks, it is necessary to use the proper type of flooring stapler made for or properly adjusted to the thickness of the engineered wood flooring that is being installed.

NOTE: In order to reduce squeaks and noises created by the opposing floors, in addition to the ground cover in the crawlspace, a 15 lb. felt or rosin paper, or equivalent underlayment must be installed over the subfloor prior to the installation of the engineered wood flooring. When installing 1/2" & 9/16" products, apply a bead of GLU1-D3 Mohawk Tongue & Groove Glue to the bottom side of the groove, to lock the tongue and groove profile in place. This will reduce the potential for movement of the tongue and groove, which could contribute to squeak and crackle.

LAYOUT THE JOB

Measure out from the ends of your starting wall the width of the plank, plus plank thickness, for expansion and mark both ends. Where possible, lay the flooring at 90° angles to the floor joists. Make a chalk line along the starting wall using the marks you made.

GETTING STARTED

NOTE: Expansion space is required along the perimeter of the room(s) of intended installation. Expansion space is dictated by the thickness of the product, for example, 3/8" thick floor requires 3/8" expansion space, 1/2" thick floor requires 1/2" expansion space, etc.

Place the planks along your chalk line with the groove side facing the wall. Use brads or small finishing nails to secure the first starter row along the wall edge 1" to 2" from the ends and every 4" to 6" along the side. Counter sink the nails and fill with the wood filler that blends with the flooring installed. Place the nails in a dark grain spot in the board. The base or shoe molding will cover the nails when installed after completion of the installation.

Blind nail at a 45° angle through the tongues. It will be easier if holes are pre-drilled in the tongues. Nail 1" to 2" from the ends and every 4" to 6" along the sides. It will be necessary to blind nail the next two rows. A brad nailer with 1" to 1-3/8" brads can also be used to blind nail and no pre-drilling is needed. Continue the installation using an engineered wood flooring stapler, using recommended staples. Staple flooring 1" to 2" from ends and every 4" to 6" along the edge tongues. See notes in floating section for end joint spacing and starting additional rows.

Recommended Pneumatic Floor Fastener

Staple 1" to 2" from the ends and every 4" to 6" along the tongue side of the engineered wood product to help insure a satisfactory installation. It is recommended to initially set the compressor at 80 to 85 PSI and adjust the pressure as needed in order to properly set the fastener and prevent the fastener from going through or breaking the tongues. Improper stapling techniques can cause squeaks and/or surface dimpling of the floor. Adjustments may be necessary to provide adequate penetration of the nail or staple into the nail pocket. Fasteners should be flush in the nail pocket and not beyond. Use a scrap piece of flooring material to set tools properly before installation. Always use flooring installation tools with the factory designed floor plate attached to ensure proper fastener penetration angle.

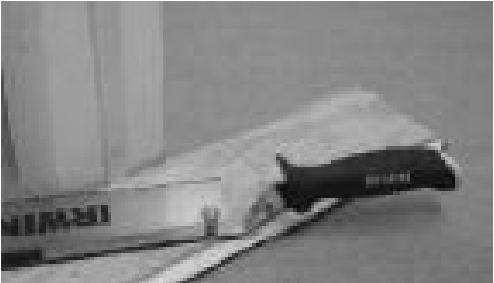
Final Touches

Install the proper trim molding at the doorways to achieve the transition and along the walls to cover the edges of any gaps along the wall due to irregularity. Complete the job by using the wood filler that coordinates with the installed engineered flooring to fill any gapping along the joints or areas where brad nails were used in the trim or the flooring. Clean the finished floor with Mohawk Hardwood and Laminate Cleaner.

FLOATING INSTALLATION (PREPARATION)

Undercut Door Casings

Undercut all door casings 1/16" higher than the thickness of the flooring materials to be installed. Use a scrap piece of flooring as a guide. Lay the scrap on the substrate and cut the casing with a handsaw or use a power jamb saw set at the correct height. Remove all moldings and wall base, and undercut all door casings.



Underlayment

Use Performance Accessory Underlayments or equivalent with equal or better specifications. Underlayment requirements are critical to a floating installation. Excessive pad compression or compaction is a common cause of seam failure. Lay the underlayment on the floor with the moisture barrier facing up. The direction of the underlayment should lie parallel to the direction of the floor being installed.

For the first row of flooring, the underlayment should be placed so that approximately 1" overlaps onto all perpendicular walls. Place the following row next to the first row on top of the lower moisture barrier overlap. Remove the adhesive strip and fold back the upper overlap on the second row. Make sure the underlayment fits together tightly; don't leave gaps. On the last row, place the underlayment 1" up the wall. To join rolls on the short side of the underlayment, use a moisture resistant tape to connect the two pieces so water cannot penetrate the underlayment.

Expansion Space

An expansion space equal to the plank thickness must be maintained around the perimeter of the room, all pipes, counters, cabinets, fireplace hearths, doorframes and any other fixed vertical objects in the room. Doorway or archways 48 inches or less and rooms larger than a 26' X 33' are required to have a T-Molding.

Glue and Glue Placement

The recommended glue for floating installation is Performance Accessory Tongue & Groove D3 Rated Floating Floor Glue. The glue must be placed on every plank along the topside of the groove and bottom side of the tongue for the full length of the side and end. Apply only a 3/32" bead of glue. If the groove is filled with glue, it will be difficult to close the seam, preventing a tight fit.

GETTING STARTED

The installation begins with three rows of flooring glued together and held in place with low adhesion delicate surface painters tape with the groove side facing the wall. Spacers must be used to establish the expansion space from the walls equal to the plank thickness. These three rows must be straight, square and in rack because they establish the alignment of the rest of the floor. After putting these three rows together, allow the glue to set 15 to 45 minutes before proceeding with the installation.

With the tongue facing out, the planks can be tapped together with a tapping block on the tongue to make a snug fit. After installing 8 or 10 rows of flooring, stand back and check for crowning or heaving due to tension strapping or any damage caused by improper taping.

CLEANING

If any glue squeezes out of the seam between the planks, allow it to dry for 10 to 15 minutes and then lightly scrape it away with a plastic scraper or putty knife. Any glue left may be cleaned with a damp cloth. Do not allow the glue to dry on the face of the flooring; it will be very difficult to clean off.

Row 1: It is necessary to work from right to left when installing tongue and groove engineered hardwood flooring. Plank 1 should be a full-length board, laid in the right hand corner of the room. Lay the plank with the groove of the long side facing the wall. Use wood wedges to maintain spacing around the perimeter of the room equal to the plank thickness. Place each plank firmly against the wood wedges. Slide the end tongue of the board to be installed into the end groove of the board previously installed. After setting the first row and making sure you're working against a firm starting point, lay out three to four rows before starting to install. Lay the rest, plank after plank, in this manner until you have completed the first row. Cut the last plank accordingly. Ensure that this first row is straight using the wedges to maintain proper expansion space from the wall. Planks may require scribing and cutting to fit wall curvature if present.

Row 2: When possible, use leftover plank from the first row to begin the second row to minimize waste. Initial layout of material will allow you to check your end seams to ensure they are not too close. End joints on adjoining rows should be offset by no less than 6". Align this plank and lock the side into place against the first plank in row 1. The next plank is aligned with the end joint first into the previous plank in row 2. The side of plank is then tapped lightly against the previously laid row. Continue laying in this way across the entire row. Remove the fitting wedge and press in the row of planks with a light pressure on the long side. The Uniclic Tapping Block may be required to ensure a tight fit of all long-side joints. The planks are now laid row after row in this sequence.

Row 3 and remaining rows: Move rows if necessary to ensure that you are not showing any undesirable joint patterns. The rest of the row's end joints should be random throughout the floor. Your first three rows are staggered, ensuring that offset of previous row with end joints are no closer than 6", or longer for wider width products, from one another. When the planks are being placed, use a non-random pyramid or stair step pattern to ensure the planks remain engaged through the force of the tapping.

Stretch and stick low adhesion delicate surface painters tape across every 3 to 5 rows of planks approximately 2' apart from each other to hold the floor in place until the glue sets. Remove tape within 24 hours.

Installer's Responsibility

Warranty for separation of planks and damage caused by the use of incorrect tape or length of time tape remained on the floor is the responsibility of the installer.

MAINTENANCE

Enhanced Core Engineered Hardwood Floors are very easily maintained. No wax, no mess.

The best way to care for your new floor is to schedule routine maintenance, which includes sweeping the entire floor at least once a week to remove dirt and debris that may scratch the floor. High traffic areas such as entrances, doorways and traffic areas will require cleaning more frequently, depending upon of the amount of concentrated foot traffic. Following these easy steps is the key to keeping your new floor looking beautiful for years to come.

Step 1: Routinely sweep your floor with a soft bristle broom or use a vacuum designed for use on hardwood floors.

WARNING: Vacuums with a beater bar or power rotary brush head can damage a wood floor and should never be used.

Step 2: Apply Performance Accessories Cleaner to a terry cloth or micro fiber mop; do not spray directly onto the floor. Use a back and forth motion with the mop. When the terry cloth or micro fiber cover becomes soiled, simply replace it with a clean one. Cleaning the floor with a soiled cover could cause streaking.

The covers are re-usable so simply throw the cover in the laundry to wash and dry it as you would any towel. DO NOT USE FABRIC SOFTENER when washing terry cloth or micro fiber covers.

TIPS AND WARNINGS

- Sweep regularly with a soft bristle broom.
- Remove spills promptly and use Performance Accessories Cleaner.
- Use felt protectors under heavy pieces of furniture and chairs.
- Use protective mats at all exterior entrances.
- Never use rubber or latex backed rugs on your floor. We recommend the use of Mohawk Home® rugs and non-slip rug pads. Rug pads should extend all the way to the edges of the rug to work properly. Regularly clean under rugs and rug pads.
- Spiked heels or shoes in need of repair can severely damage floor.
- Replace hard plastic, metal castors, or wheels on furniture with soft rubber castors or by using a protective mat under the castors.
- Never wet or damp mop your floors.
- Never use steam cleaners on your floor. This will force moisture into the finish and cause damage to your floor.
- Never use oil soaps, wax, liquid or other household products to clean your floor.
- Keep pet nails trimmed as recommended by your veterinarian.
- Protect your floor when using a clean, soft-rubber tired dolly for moving furniture or appliances.
- Use protective window coverings to protect hardwood floors from excessive heat during periods of direct sunlight.

AVOIDING SCRATCHES AND DENTS

With today's active lifestyles it is important to note that hardwood flooring can, and will, scratch and dent. See Tips & Warnings for protecting your hardwood floor. In order to prevent excessive abuse the use of strategically placed mats and area rugs as well as floor protectors on chair and table legs are a must.

TRANSITION MATS

Transition Mats should be used at all exterior entrances to minimize tracked-in soil and reduce moisture during inclement weather. Ideally, the purchase of two sets of transition mats for each exterior entrance will allow a fresh one to replace the soiled one during routine weekly cleaning. This will prevent the transition mat from becoming a soil source.

PROTECTION FROM SUNLIGHT

Hardwood contains certain types of acids in its cellular structure. With exposure to sunlight, these acids begin to amber. The color change is referred to as patina. The wood will reach its own natural warm patina level and stop ambering. The amount of patina is directly related to the species, amount of acids and the level of sunlight. This effect is often noticed after a rug is removed and the floor underneath is noticeably different in color. If you remove the rug and expose the entire floor to the same amount of light, it will even out over time and become uniform in color.

